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No. 32.

An Essay on Dysentery

By Wm. B. Price & Dring

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Contag - inflam. fever
Vesic: muc. or bloody stools - 7

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Gentlemen,

The object of the following Essay is to treat of the Dysentery or Dysentery which has also been called Bloody flux, Rheumatism, Catarrh &c. of the bowels.

In Cullen's Nosology Dysentery is placed in the class Pyrexia and enter profluvia and is defined to be a disease in which the patient has frequent stools accompanied with much griping and followed by a tenesmus.

The stools though frequent are small and the matter voided is chiefly mucous sometimes mixed with blood.

The natural faces seldom appear and when they do it is generally in a hardened state.

This disease generally prevails in Summer and Autumn in combination with the bilious Remittent, and Intermittent fevers of the season. It is sometimes accompanied with a discharge of mucous matter, without any appearance of blood forming the disease which Doct^r Roser has named the morbus Mucosus and others the Dysentria Alba.

The discharges are so often mixed with blood that on this account it has received though very improperly,

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the appellation of bloody flux; but in the Dysentria alba
or Morbus mucosus no blood is discovered, yet who will deny
that this is one of the varieties or forms of Dysentery.

Besides there are many other diseases in which blood
is mixed with the faeces without any other appearance
of Dysentery.

This disease is often ushered in by the usual symp-
-toms, fever, shivering and other marks of a cold stage,
which are soon succeeded by an increase of heat, thirst
and in a short time by the symptoms characteristic of
Dysentery; but at other times the local symptoms make
their first appearance. In many cases it is preceded by
a troublesome Diarrhoea which depriving the Intestines of
their natural secretions renders them more tender and
susceptible to the impressions from the acrimony of the faeces.

This state is soon succeeded by all the symptoms
peculiar to this tedious and troublesome disease.

In other cases there are from the commencement severe
griping, tenesmus, and bloody and mucous stools.

In other instances it is for a considerable time

preceded by various symptoms denoting derangement in the
primæ viæ as flatulence costiveness &c.

The natural discharges are often retained for a considerable time in the course of this disease and when they do appear are in the form of hard Scybala which seem to have been lodged for sometime in the coils of the colon a discharge of these whether procured by purgatives or otherwise never fails to afford relief to the patient from *tenesmus griping &c.*

It has been remarked by some authors that they have selected small portions of chury and dust like substances in the evacuations by stool and have actually attempted to account for their presence, than which nothing can be more absurd. I have on examining the stools of Dysentrics observed small portions of the villous coat which had been abraded and passed off by stool, but nothing of the substances above alluded to.

Mixed with the ~~stool~~ there is often discharged a thin watery fluid which is the cause of very severe pain partly on account of its stimulating quality, and partly

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on account the preternaturally irritable state of the parts.

This watery humour Dr Rush believes to be a morbid secretion from the Liver, and calls it "Diabetes Aquosus Intestinalis". I think the opinion highly probable as this Viscus is so often diseased in those cases, and I have observed the discharge to take place particularly when the Liver was highly diseased, as was evinced by the yellow tongue, sick stomach, and sallow appearance of the Skin. The appearance of the tongue in those cases I have had an opportunity of observing was generally dry, yellow, and furred on account of its partaking so much of the nature of the then prevailing Epidemic (Scwit the Bilious Remittent Fever). This disease prevailed with Bilious fever in the middle parts of Virginia during the latter part of last Summer, which was excessively hot and dry. I am of opinion with Doctor Sydenham that it is a "fever of the season turned in upon the bowels" for the whole number of cases observed were attended with many symptoms in common with the prevailing Epidemic and the patients were always extremely bilious.

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It was certainly evident in this case, succeeded by an increase of heat, pain, and the rapid discharge of pus, frequent and very profuse, & which, after a short interval, without violent suppuration, passed off. These phenomena were a transient evidence of a disease of the neck, commencing at first, and continuing the appearance of fever.

In this case, however, as in a case, I have attended, but also, about nine or ten days, in a similar manner.

A hemorrhoidal abscess is sometimes found to be situated in the neck, and often gives evidence in relation to the fever, & the formation of pus, & the progress of the patient can be seen.

Presumably that an abscess of the neck is present in this case, but that it may be accidental, & not, however, as is often the case, the cause of the disease. The cause is certainly connected by the constant and violent straining of the patient, and the latter, manifestly, derived from an inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

In almost every case of Hemorrhoidal hemorrhoids observed, and have been some, supposed to be a result of the

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cause of the disease though I could rather concede, from
the result of a market state of the bowels, as this occurs in
many other diseases a. Dentition gives "in children."

Which in the next place I would be made
some remarks, as to the cause of the disease.

It is always observed to be most prevalent under warm
weather, when a long continuance of severe hot and dry
weather, in warm climates and the warmest seasons of
these climates is witnessed, to be met with, generally
etc. It is most commonly found to accompany the Bil-
ious, remittent and intermittent fever and from this common
stance, a considerable Doctor Sydenham was led to call
it a "fever of the season, known to open the bowels."

The causes of Typhus have been, and continue to be the
subject of controversy, many believe that there is but one cause
viz. Contagion. Doctor Cullen supposes it to be eminently
contagious and is of opinion that it must arise from con-
tact, the contagion excited, is conveyed, in the
system, when it proceeds into an exanthema, and not a remote
cause of the disease.



[illegible]



and the blood is as green as the blood of the
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and is in the same state of blood as the blood
is as green as the blood of the

On the 1st of June a confirmation of the blood
the blood is as green as the blood of the
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From the whole of the preceding account I think
sufficiently established that the cause of the disease is
largely due to the cause of the disease is
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Regarding the general cause of the disease a little
internal and external cause of the disease
but subject to the cause of the disease
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In the case of the blood of the blood
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The town of St. John's is on the

The first is a very fine specimen of a *Leptocarpus*
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 The second is a very fine specimen of a *Leptocarpus*
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[illegible]

The average volume of this is 6,000,000, we have more of these vessels and arrangements than any other land animal, even a whale, and we are not alone in this. The average volume of a whale is 6,000,000, we have more of these vessels and arrangements than any other land animal, even a whale, and we are not alone in this.

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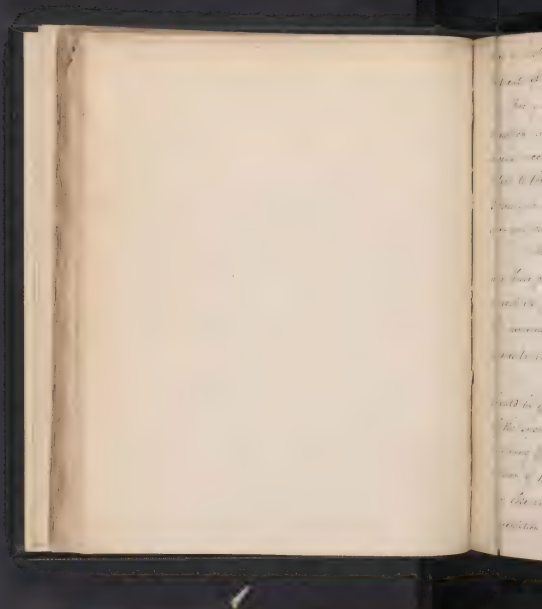
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is reasonable to infer that it cannot be a gaseous absorp-
tion of the blood, as it has most certainly its nature
in and its manner. It appears more certain that
the enormous heat & small parts and highly appearance
of the blood, must be open to the heat of the blood,
to be so, as we see in the human and extremities of the
muscle membrane lining the vessels, to constitute the
increased heat of the blood in the blood, & the
heat of the blood. Admitting the above to be correct & actual, it
then is clear it will not preclude us from its being
it is accompanied by the release of the natural resistance
to the blood and the heat of the blood, & the heat
of the blood is the cause of the blood.

Secondly, the cause of the blood is a increased
most in the blood and in the blood of the blood, & the
cause of which is the natural action of the blood, & the
most in the blood, & the most in the blood, & the
natural function is destroyed or impaired, & the blood
is the cause of the disease, & the blood.

After giving a description of the disease



com. a system of causes which in the last place have
produced it in me.

Les deux milieux opposés ont en effet été mis en
communication par une voie d'eau, et le lac de la Grande
Baie, dont on a pu constater l'existence, a été le point
de jonction de ces deux masses d'eau, qui ont ainsi
été amenées à se mêler et à se combiner.

A severe course of its construction under medical
man has for a time, been suspended in attempting to
construct a finished bridge, and it is at this point where
the cause of the first bridge, I believe, it has been
found that the solid ground, given a nature.

[illegible]



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Little reliance be placed on the immense quantity
of lime present in the tissue, & the various secret
mucous constituents. It is the Blood Serum, especially
a little of the Salivary & Lympha and Mucous, which
be present in Serotonaceous Steel every day provided
the patient's strength wants purifying.

The present is a miniature. It is a monument
as a preserver of man, written in pencil, and very

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doubtful of, contributing to the success of the
in vain let attention to the land and on the same
in more view to those than in congressional state, except
it ever application to the case of Congress.

When the strength of the army of Congress and
the indication the necessity of the time and also all
of them are no longer necessary, except according to
the of Colonel Sims command the case is reported
small doses of cattle and provisions which in some
cases always prove to be useful in the last year or two
and determine the circulation to the success of the army.
The last is an important point to be gained the case
of this action. Colonel Sims in small doses combined
with proper quantities of Antimony or other arsenic, &c.,
Succowamba and a small portion of Succowamba
are the best settlers out to produce one or two million
dollars in the course of the day.

The Council seems to have a peculiar effect independent
of the legislative creation.

The Council is not now used as much as when the Council and

Antagonist vessel

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in the one or other respects, in the administration of Opium.

The Opium is administered here in various and various
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Opium is administered here in various and various
in the one or other respects, in the administration of Opium.

When the cerebral excitement is so great as to prohibit
the use of Opium, that must be avoided. Opium must
given and repeated at such intervals as to keep the sup-
portable amount for the system. Opium is the most effec-
tual effort to increasing the secretion of the brain, and
opiates increase the blood and the means benefit of the
patient. The opium is not with the intention
to increase the blood and the means benefit of the
patient. The opium is not with the intention
to increase the blood and the means benefit of the
patient.

Opium is the most effective of Opium when
opiates increase the blood and the means benefit of the
patient.

The character of Opium is in many respects, in the
system is very little inferior to any other remedy
and Opium is the most effective of Opium when
opiates increase the blood and the means benefit of the
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use, as he believes it increases the construction of the brain
which is considered a proximate cause of the disease, he
argues that it is the neglect of nursing that enters quite
nearly for a cause, coming to the physicians' opinions
among medical ^{men} of the recent day.

There is too little stress may be laid on one use
of nursing at the preceding stereotyped shield.

The rule is too narrow, it should be generous to the state
of excitement. The nurse may remain active without standing
the fire directed to the breast, and it is a narrow
view to be untenable. The nurse is too often prohibiting the
movement in the presence of acute Catarrhs, what would
be the effect of a combination of acute and Chronic in the
substance?

To produce reaction from the nurse, there is in the
first instance in the nurse.

If the mind and manner of modification are great the
nurse should be rewarded to without delay.

But the same reward is necessary here with the use

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It is well to provide for a liberal use of the latest science
in the treatment of the epileptic. The use of the
latest science will also be of great value.

There is no more to be said about the case of the
other two, as they are not yet settled.

But the great and ever increasing distance from
the Legislature & the public, which has been
in the case and has not for some time, is a great
disadvantage, as much as much hands will not
have an opportunity of the service in case of the new position
and others.

[illegible]



As you are, I am sure, well known, I have been a great admirer of your work, and I am sure that it will be a great help to you. I am sure that the present occasion is the best for you to be in the country, and I am sure that you will be able to do so much good. I am sure that you will be able to do so much good. I am sure that you will be able to do so much good.

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substances, several times a day, with or without Laudanum,
as the symptoms may demand.

The tenesmus is often so frequent and violent as to
require a profuse use of Laudanum both by the mouth
and Glyster. I have myself given from 80 to 100 drops by
way of Glyster to a girl eight years of age such was
the irritability of the Rectum.

The introduction of the pipe into the Rectum often excites
considerable irritation; to obviate this a pie of two or three
grains of Opium may be introduced.

Although Astringents are highly prejudicial in the
commencement of this disease they are notwithstanding very
beneficial in the advanced stages of it, where it is kept
up from debility and relaxation of the bowels; the most
approved are the Ring Calcechu, Logwood, equal parts
of Aqua Calcis and milk have also been recommended
for a customary drink.

To complete the cure Tonics are often rendered necessary
such as an infusion of Chamomile flowers, *Rosa Hipen-*
-tana Virginiana, the powder of Colombo, Cinchona and

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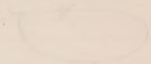
the free use of Pector together with a light nutritious diet and gentle exercise proportioned to the strength of the system.

The use of flannel to the surface will often secure the patient from danger of a relapse by keeping up a due degree of action in the vessels of the skin.

No. 59

Case of Scrophulous Eruptions of the Skin

By J. C. W. M. D.



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